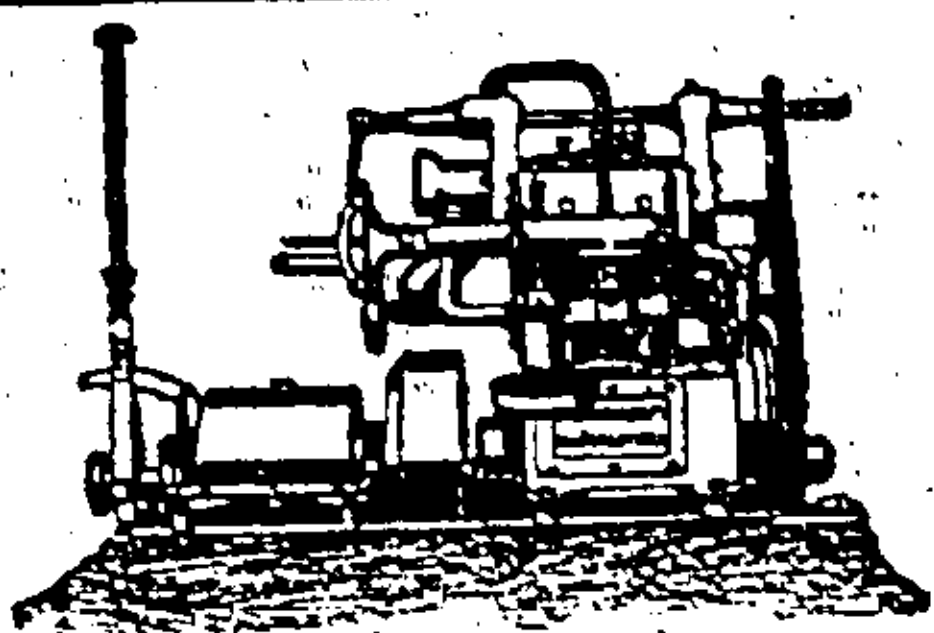


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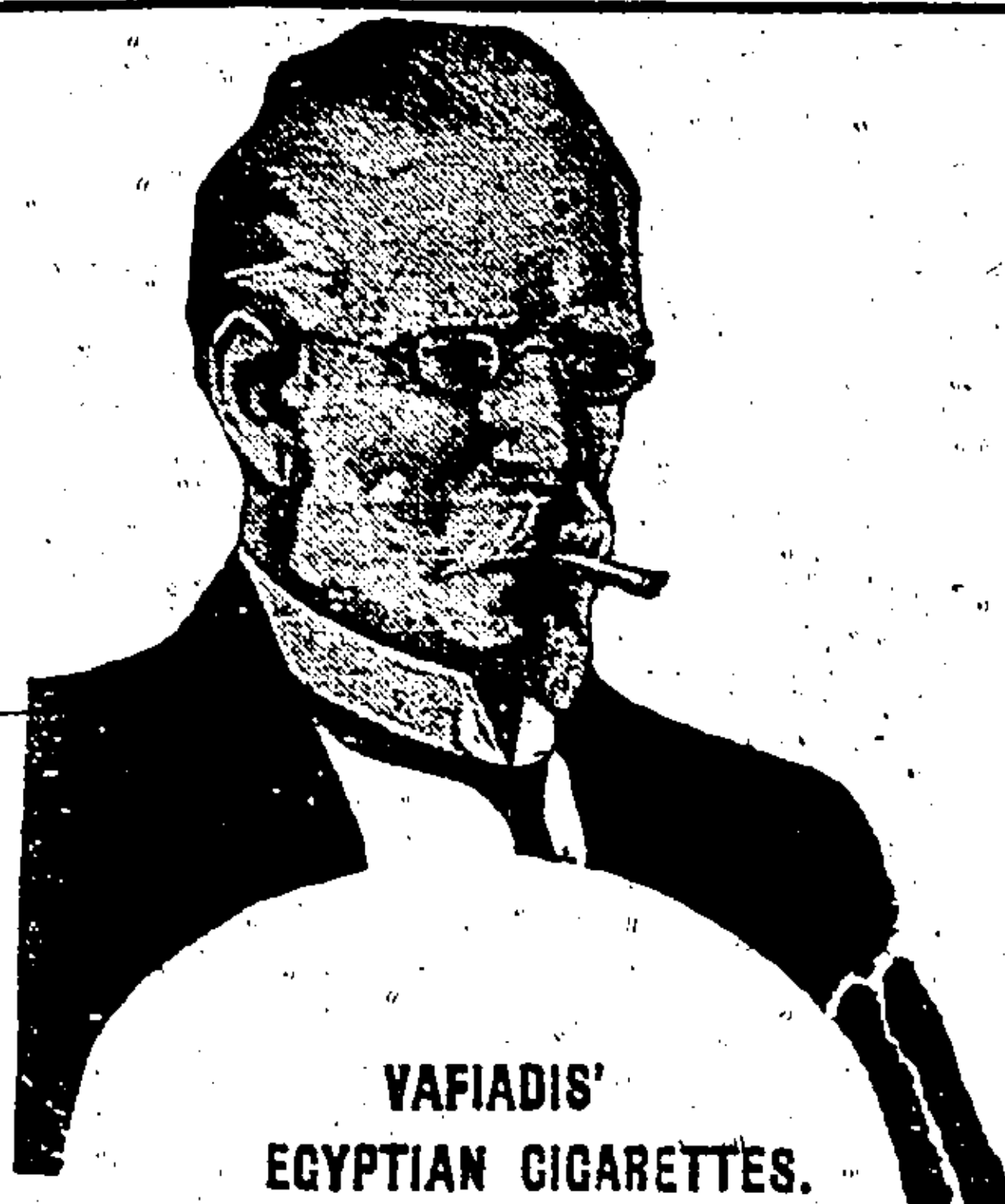
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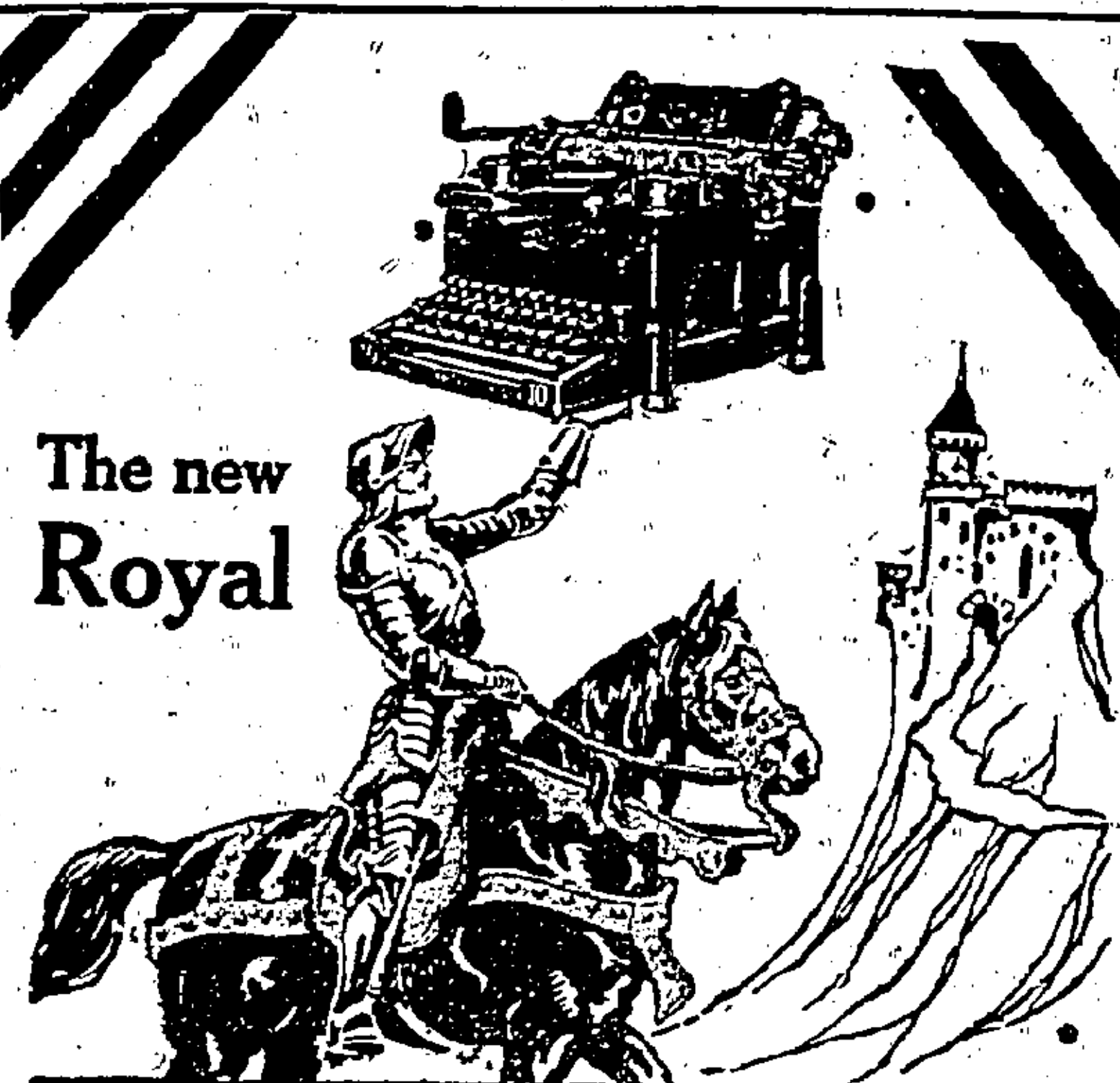


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Built for "Big Business" and its
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This master-machine does the work of several type-
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GENERAL NEWS.

Shortage of V. A. D. Nurses.
Of nearly 1,500 Auxiliary Hos-
pitals in various parts of the
country 200 have been unable to
obtain sufficient voluntary staff
locally, and have applied to the
headquarters of the V.A.D.
Department for more nursing
members.

Ancient Chalice for Westminster
Abbey.

Dean Ryle dedicated at West-
minster Abbey recently a pre-
sentation chalice and paten. They
were made in 1571, and were
recovered from the mud of the Isis
about 40 years ago. The gift is
made in memory of Cyril Duce,
B.F.A., who fell last March. His
guardian, in making the presenta-
tion to commemorate him, quoted
from his last letter, in which he
wrote: "Until England falls on
her knees before God, I know-
ledges His omnipotence—until
England does that we shall never
win."

Dearth of Information.
News comes from Suifu in
Szechuan that people there
are entirely without news from
the outside world. They used to
have Reuter's telegrams wired to
Chengtu where they were printed
and circulated throughout the
province by post but the telegraph
for some time has only worked by
fire and starts. A wire to Hankow
took fourteen days on the road
and the reply was equally long in
doing the distance. Fortunately
the Chinese Post Office contrives
to keep up to time so the latest
news that reaches them is from
Hankow by mail.

\$143,000 for Island of Lewis.
Lord Leverhulme is believed
(says a news agency) to have paid
\$143,000 for the island of Lewis,
in the Outer Hebrides, the pur-
chase of which was reported at
the beginning of the year. This
sum is about \$47,000 less than
the price paid by Sir James
Matheson when he bought the
island from the Mackenzies of
Lewis 75 years ago. Sir James
spent, it is understood, \$50,000 on
Lewis Castle and in trying to
utilise the vast expanses of moor
within the boundaries of the
estate for the manufacture of
paraffin and wax. He is said to
have lost \$40,000 on the venture.
Lord Leverhulme bought the
island for himself, and the pur-
chase had nothing to do with
Lever Brothers, Ltd.

Successful Launching.
The steamer Shanghai No. 2,
1,100 tons, owned by the Hong-
kong Chinese, (whose agents here
are Messrs. Moller and Company,
Ltd.) was successfully launched
on Saturday, says the Shanghai
Mercury of the 22nd inst. She is
the second vessel of a similar type
recently built by the Kiangnan
Dock and Engineering Works.
The launching ceremony was
performed by Mrs. Eric
Moller, the steamer gracefully
taking the water. She
was towed to the builders' wharf,
where the machinery will be in-
stalled and the vessel completed.
Among the guests present were:
Messrs. Eric Moller and O. L.
Seitz, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mr.
and Mrs. Free, Mr. and Mrs. T.
P. Cranston, Mrs. Bell, Capt.
McFaitas, Dr. Watson, Lieut.
Emmett, Messrs. Blown, King
and Hultsem.

Remarkable False Limbs.
Remarkable results obtained
by Italian surgeons in their treat-
ment of soldiers who have lost
their limbs were told by Professor
V. Patti, of Bologna, in a lecture
at the Central Hall, Westminster,
recently. It was Dr. Giuliano
Vanghetti who first conceived
the idea and the means of draw-
ing living energies from the
stump of an amputated limb, and
transmitting voluntary move-
ments to the artificial limb. In
order to obtain this voluntary
movement the muscles were
allowed to overlap the bone of
the stump, and these muscles
were so arranged as to give two
protruberances, similar in shape
and size to two small fingers.
The artificial limbs at present in
vogue in this country were simply
support for the stumps,
whereas the artificial limbs
devised by the lecturer can be
used by the stumps. In the case
of a man losing both his hands
he would be able to use a knife
and fork at the table, dress him-
self, and even shave himself with
a safety razor.

GENERAL NEWS.

Trick Swimmer Drowned.

A curious drowning case has been investigated at Egham, Surrey. William Arthur Jones, 16, of Ashford, Middlesex, after swimming in the Thames for some time, tied his feet and continued his swim. He then got a companion to tie his hands, and again swam across the river. Finally he blindfolded himself and again started to swim, but when half-way across the river called for help. As he was known to play tricks in the water, his mates from a local munition works took no notice of his cries, and he was drowned. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Monks, and the Army.

The position of monastic vows in the Church of England arose before the Orsett (Essex) Tribunal in regard to the case of Brother Paul, of the Order of Divine Compassion, who claimed as a conscientious objector. Father George, the Superior of the Order, contended that, though the brother was not ordained, he was practically a minister of religion. In view of the life vows taken, he, as Superior, could not consent to their breach by military service. Brother Paul told the Tribunal that there was a disagreement in the brotherhood on the question of military service, and for the sake of unity he declined combatant service. Further exemption was refused.

Army or Hospital.

Sir Donald Maclean made some strong comments as to the medical classification of a man appealed for at the House of Commons Tribunal recently. The appellant had been twice classified O3, rejected by the Volunteers, sent into hospital, and then placed by the medical assessors in Grade 1. He was now again in hospital. His medical history, as read by Sir Donald, showed that he was 33 years of age, delicate, flat chested, short-sighted with an internal squint, very little sight in the right eye, a large varicose on the left side, and a tendency to rupture. "Whoever the assessors may be," said Sir Donald, "and they are a great improvement on the previous state of things, they are still making gross mistakes, and here is one of them." The case was adjourned, Sir Donald intimating that the circumstances would be reported especially to the Local Government Board.

A Memory of 1797.

An interesting ceremony recently took place at Rivoli, in the province of Verona. Here, on Jan. 14, 1797, the French hurled back into the mountains the Austrian hordes which were trying to debauch into the plain through the Adige valley. Bonaparte won this great victory to a large extent through a skillful use of his artillery and it was only fitting that in 1918 the French Expeditionary Forces in Italy should choose the battlefield of Rivoli for its Artillery Training School. When the ground was prepared for this purpose the bones of eight soldiers of Bonaparte's Army were discovered and identified by their buttons as Grenadiers of the Guard. Their remains were solemnly interred at the foot of the monument to the battle of Rivoli. The monument was blown up by the Austrians in 1914, and its remains, a rough mass of masonry, rise within a ring of cypresses on a green knoll which faces the entrance, a wild gorge of the Adige. A detachment of French Poilus rendered the last homage to their comrades of 120 years ago. A number of Sardinian Grenadiers were also present.

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THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Forged Cheque.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, a Chinese was charged with forging a cheque purported to have been drawn by Mr. J. Bradley, of H. M. Office of Works on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$50. The accused was remanded for a week at the request of the police.

A Kobe "Boy" Killed.

News has been received in Kobe of the death in France of Captain George C. Dell Clarke, M.C., of the Royal Air Force. It is just over three years since this "Kobe boy" resigned a good position in Messrs. Samuel Samuel's office in Kobe to volunteer for military service.

Death of Mr. E. C. Baker.

Keen regret will be felt at the death of Mr. E. Clifford Baker, who passed away at the Shanghai General Hospital. He had been suffering for some months with serious heart trouble, and for the last few weeks it was known that little hope remained. He had no children, but leaves a widow who will have the heartfelt sympathy of all.

Success of Kine Motors.

The Kine Motore showing propaganda films in England under the direction of the Ministry of Information are meeting with great success, and it is computed that up to date they have attracted audiences aggregating half a million. Letters of appreciation of the excellent work that the films are doing have been received from mayors, chairmen of local urban district councils, clergymen, doctors, and school masters.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FEVER.

Men Inoculated with Germs for Medical Tests

In a ward at New End Hospital, Hampstead, lie eight men, who will be numbered as not amongst the least of the heroes of the war. They are men over military age, who have volunteered to contract trench fever, the disease which, according to a medical authority, interviewed by a *Daily Chronicle* representative recently, takes tens of thousands of men from the fighting line.

Major Byrns is in charge of the investigations which are being carried on as to the origin of trench fever and the conditions under which it is spread, and the men under treatment have agreed to submit to certain tests which will be useful in adding to what is already known about the disease.

The first two volunteers were W.H. Cole, a man of 64, who was with Lord Roberts' column as gunner during one of the Indian campaigns, and E.H. Edgeler, 78 years of age, who came from America at the beginning of the war to see what he could be to his native country. Both these men were infected with trench fever, but there was no result. The reason attributed for this is that the skin of both has become too hard. Others who have been infected include Ex Constable E. Robinson (70), T. Brant (71), C. Jordan (68), and J. Ward (60).

As a result of their self-sacrifice, Major Byrns and his colleagues hope to be able to render the blood of soldiers immune from the operations of the responsible germ.

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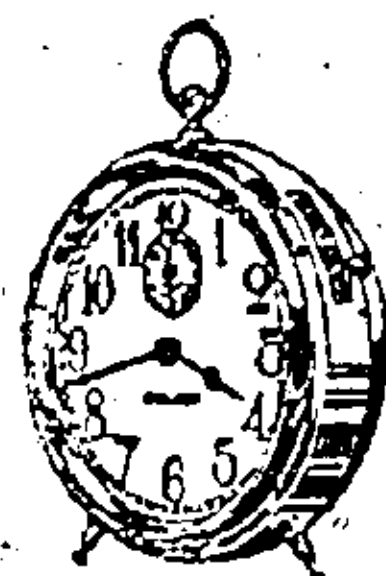
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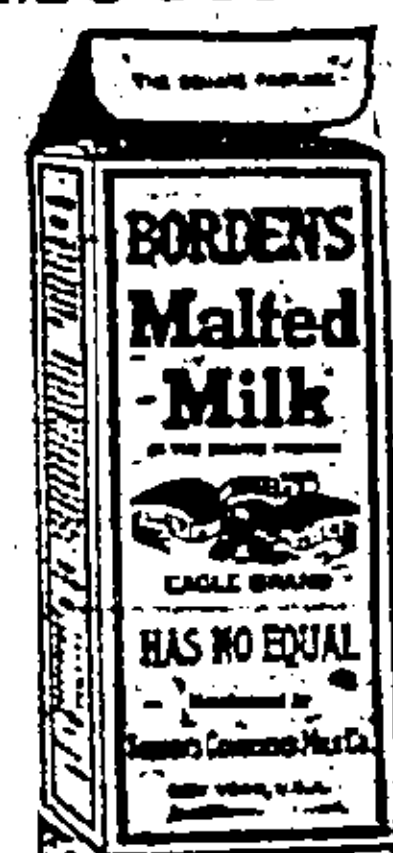
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**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unalloyed testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying every other treatment without success—See pamphlet round bottle.

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The Premier Scotch
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.S.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918.

TURNING THE TABLES.

During the past two or three days the news of the tremendous fighting now proceeding on the Western Front has dimmed every other happening, and there is justifiable joy among all the Allied peoples. It is not so very long ago that the German Higher Command launched anew a powerful, well-organized offensive that met, at the outset, with an alarming measure of success, but the will to win, which is as real among the Allies as when the war first broke out, has met and defeated all the enemy's plans in a manner more drastic than that ever thought of by the greatest optimist. Using his effective with a recklessness that would have appalled a more humane military machine, the enemy not only made ground against the Allied resistance, but captured points of vantage of undoubted value. Now, with a strategy effectively novel and daring, the Allied forces have turned the German advance into a disastrous rout and are pursuing a seriously disorganised and broken army. The story of the achievement, when fully told, will rank as one of the greatest in military history.

Having captured Soissons, threatened Rheims, crossed to the south bank of the Marne, and generally tested the forces holding the Allied front, the Germans had made for themselves between the Marne and the Aisne a deep pocket, which it was their intention to enlarge. The strategic acumen on the Allied side saw the great chance that this pocket offered, and, concentrating at the neck of this bottle-shaped salient, as well as applying heavy pressure at the apex itself, forced the Germans to do either of two things—throw in a huge number of new effectives and thus beat off the counter-offensive, or withdraw as best they could from the uncomfortable position. The first measure was tried, but without avail, and the pocket was also considerably shortened by the withdrawal from the south bank of the Marne. Fighting with a desperation that revealed an awakening to the menace, the Germans were eventually forced to withdraw in wholesale fashion, and the news of the last few days has been of a series of Allied successes that is electrifying the world. Telegrams a few days ago suggested that the Allies were almost reconciled to progress no farther than they had already done, for the Germans hoped by means of a concentrated effort to beat off all attacks, and thus it is that the latest successes form a sensational development. Following the retreating enemy, the Allies have not only forced a withdrawal from the pocket itself, but have re-taken Soissons, have advanced generally on an extremely wide front for a considerable depth, and are forcing the Germans back to the natural line formed by the river Vesle, and even further to the south bank of the Aisne. Experts are of the opinion that the retreat will possibly extend further and that the Aisne itself will be crossed by the successful and indomitable troops of the Entente. The French liberated no fewer than fifty villages in one day, the Americans advanced over five miles harassing a fleeing enemy, artillery fire is hampering the retreat and the only main road of withdrawal is under Allied fire. Viewed on the map, the latest development is a triumph of considerable extent, but it has a portent that is far more valuable than the mere gaining of ground. It is proof that, even organised for advance, the German Army can now be moved by the Allied troops, and with that there automatically goes the promise of final and complete victory.

When Mr. Lloyd George dealt with the subject of a unified command he was confident of its success, and now that unification has been really tried it has proved its own argument. Under General Foch, a scheme of strategy, complete and irresistible, has been developed, and to those Generals under him, like Generals Mangin, Dugout, and Berthelot, there is due all praise for such a fine interpretation of his theory. One reads of American, French British, Italian and Portuguese troops all fighting side by side, welded together in actual arms as they are by a common desire, and out of this combination, directed by an agreed Council composed of the highest military men of all countries, nothing but victory could scarcely ensue. Reserves of men are constantly coming into the line, keen and anxious, as we have read, of playing a noble part in an ennobling struggle. Viewed dispassionately and in the light of cold facts and achievement only, the Allied success in France of the last few days is a magnificent augury of the greater and beneficent victory to come.

Conscription Allowances.

The scheme of subsistence allowances to wives and families of men enrolled in the General Military Service Force of Hongkong has now been published, and it will be generally agreed that it is of a most generous character. In the main, it follows the scale originally announced as being likely of application and which was subsequently said to have been vetoed by the Home Government. The chief variation is that the full scale is only to be granted to wives of pure European descent, others receiving precisely half the allowances. An interesting exception is that the allowances are not to be granted to the wives of any enrolled men who have married since the introduction of the Conscription Ordinance, which means that such men are, for the purposes of the Ordinance, being regarded as single. That follows in principle the Home precedent by which men married subsequent to the date for registration in August 1915, were, on the enforcement of Conscription for single men, not able to claim exemption on the ground of marriage. The cases of those who have dependent other than wives of children are to be dealt with on their particular merits, while a scheme of insurance is to be announced later. From many standpoints, the proposals appear of a most satisfactory nature, the aim of the Government obviously being to see that hardship is reduced to the minimum in the cases of men who have been called to serve.

An Unnecessary Distinction.

Appropos of the above, it strikes us that the discrimination to be made between wives of pure European descent and those of pure European descent, is one that, given a little more thought, might have been dispensed with. Its underlying idea and cause one can easily see, but when there is a distinct provision in the scheme that the total sum payable by the Government shall not exceed the average monthly earnings of the person enrolled, there is surely a sufficient safeguard provided against excessive generosity. The main point to be remembered is that only men of pure European descent are being taken, and their wives, when purely Eastern or Eurasian, have in many cases been accustomed to live in much the same style as purely European women. Without conscription their husbands would still have been in the position to keep the home going as established, but with conscription the Government, which in other respects is generally recognizing the principle of maintaining the homes of the enrolled men, says, in effect, that the standard these wives have been used to is too high and must be reduced to the level of counting the cents. As a matter of fact the circumstances in each case should govern the action, and it would have been far better and more just to have fixed a generous maximum allowance with power for the exercise of discretion to meet the needs of particular cases. This would be far preferable to making a flat rate of \$100 per month for all non-European wives, irrespective of the manner of living to which they have been accustomed.

Those Who Remain Behind.

Whilst on the subject of conscription, occasion may be taken to state that the suggestion has come to us from several quarters that those men who are declared medically unfit for service should be given some tangible evidence to that effect, either in the form of a certificate, a badge or otherwise. We do not at the moment know what the practice at Home is in this regard, except that a rejected man has the fact of his not being accepted duly reported on his papers. It is true, of course, that a man of military age remaining in the Colony has the knowledge that there are good reasons for his being here, but we think that that hardly meets the case. A certificate would be of distinct value, not only for its present use but as evidence in the future. Failing that, the least that should be done is the publication in the *Gazette* of the names of all men who are not being accepted for service, with the reasons fully set out in each case.

DAY BY DAY.

THREE THINGS MAKE A NATION GREAT—FERTILE FIELDS, INTELLIGENT WORKERS AND GOOD ROADS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of Liberia's declaration of war on Germany.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4½d.

Failed to Register.
Mr. R. M. Dyer, Manager of the Kowloon Dock, was summoned this morning for not complying with the Registration Ordinance. Mr. J. E. Wood imposed a fine of \$5.

Illicit Opium.
For being in unlawful possession of five tins of non-Government opium a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.

The Colony's Health.
During Saturday, Sunday and Monday there were notified two fatal cases of plague, two cases of enteric (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of spotted fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Exporting Silver Dollars.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged this morning, with attempting to export 32 silver dollars to Massao. Defendant was searched and arrested on the wharf. The dollars were found concealed on him. Inspector Browne asked for a remand, which was granted.

A Stabbing Affray.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a Chinese was charged with stabbing and wounding another Chinese in Seikung Road.

Inspector Davitt said that two other men assisted defendant in the assault. Complainant was sent to the hospital, but his condition was not considered serious. His Worship adjourned the case until next Tuesday.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—8 p.m. August 3.—Typhoon in about 139 degrees Long. E. and 20 degrees Lat. N., moving W. N. W.—9.5 p.m. August 4: Cyclone or typhoon N. W. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving N. W. or N. N. W.

A Thief Shot.

There has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital a Chinese male, 24 years of age, suffering from a bullet wound below the right breast, received while committing larceny on board a cargo boat in Yau-mai Bay. He and two or three others were seen leaving the cargo boat by the master, who fired two shots at them with a Winchester rifle. Another man was also arrested in connection with the larceny.

Faction Fights.

Seventeen Chinese were charged, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning, with fighting on board a steamer. Fifteen men appeared in Court, the other two being in hospital, not having recovered from their injuries. Inspector Gordon stated that on Monday a crowd of Pantis, about 60 in number, were discharging rice on board a Norwegian steamer on one part of the deck and a number of Hoklo men were discharging dried shell fish. The Pantis asked the Hoklos to give them some shell fish for their mid-day meal. The request was granted, but the Pantis wanted more, which the Hoklos refused to supply. An altercation arose and was followed by blows. The Pantis used as their weapons cargo hooks and boat hooks. Eight men were sent hospital, but all were discharged excepting two. After hearing the evidence, his Worship ordered defendants to sign a bond of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd August, 1918:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 31 weeks
This Year:—	\$12,313	421,619
Last Year:—	15,109	415,285
Increase:—	2,796	6,334
Decrease:—	2,796	

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Sermon at the Wesleyan Church.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the war, the Rev. C. A. Gimblett, M. A., presided at the Wesleyan Church, Wan-chai.

The preacher based his sermon on the words:—"A wonderful and horrible thing is come to pass in the land; the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so; and what will ye do in the end thereof?"—Jer. 6, 30/31. He said:—"I have chosen this startling passage from an unpopular book in the Bible because it fits in so exactly with what I wish to say this evening. The context must be taken for granted on this occasion. You remember Jeremiah's lament over his apostate people. They would not listen to his warning and return to the God of their fathers, and therefore, says the prophet, God will bring a mighty power from the north to punish them for their sins. Now I venture to say that the words of our text, terrible as they are, form an exact description of what has happened to our enemies, at any rate to Prussia if not to Germany as a whole. The decline and fall of a great nation it is a melancholy subject but to ponder it for a while may help to shed some fresh light on the world-situation to-day. It may be a solemn warning to us and it may make or prevent duty the clearer. Of course some one might reply at once:—What is the use of disowning our enemies in this way? No doubt preachers in Germany could use the same passage with considerable effect against England. If there are still such at this late hour, surely the reply is clear. If you mean that England has not been entirely free from blame in the past; and that if only we all had been more perfect in our Christianity, the world need never have come to this pass to-day; certainly that much may be freely admitted. But—and this is the heart of the whole matter—in regard to the one clear and simple issue that was put to the nation four years ago to-day, we know our hands are perfectly clear.

When on August the 4th, 1914, England virtually said to Germany "Hands off Belgium or we will fight you to the death," she did a perfectly right and Christian thing. To-day, after four years of bitter struggle, the simple moral issue has become clearer than ever, and we see clearly that there can be no true rest or peace for us or our children until the earth has been rid of the curse. Therefore, with this conviction in our hearts, I believe we can honestly and sincerely take this passage as a true and striking description of the way in which modern Germany has trodden the downward path. There need be no wish simply to abuse enemy; that is too cheap and easy for these high and solemn days. Let us rather take to heart the terrible warning against those who would call evil good and good evil, and think to over-ride the eternal laws of God himself.

If you will apply the text passage by passage you will see how close and startling the analogy is. It is already divided up for us, quite simply and neutrally. There is—the introduction, then there are three specific charges clearly stated; and lastly the pathetic conclusion. Let us glance briefly at each of these:—

The introduction tells us:—"A wonderful and horrible thing is come to pass in the land." Does anyone doubt the truth of this as applied to the land of our enemy? Surely there can be no question as to the wonder of it and the horror of it. Our hearts are sick within us as we try to think of this thing that Germany has brought upon herself and upon the world. It is like a nightmare breaking in upon our peaceful slumbers. A great novelist somewhere uses the illustration of a magnificent organ in a beautiful old cathedral being played upon at

dead of night by foul demons. Does not that horrible figure suggest to us the hideous and foul music which comes from the soul of Germany to-day? The broken bodies and broken hearts of brave men and gentle women, the shrieks of little children, the sighs of the prisoners, the groans of the oppressed and down-trodden—these cry to heaven to-day for justice and pity. The rising tide in Germany has overflowed and is now threatening to engulf all Europe and the world; sweeping away the ancient landmarks of pity and humanity, honour and justice, the sanctity of treaties, and the common rights of all free peoples and small. Truly a wonderful and horrible thing has come to pass in that land! And what has let loose this poisonous flood over the fair face of the earth? From the Christian standpoint the answer is given here in these three indictments:—First, the prophets prophesy falsely. Who and what are the people corresponding to the prophets here? It is necessary, of course, to guard against the old view that a prophet was simply a man who foretold the future. That was the least important thing about them. Rather they were the spiritual leaders of the people, the thinkers, and philosophers, the men of light and leading, who moulded the opinions of the rest. Who then are the modern prophets of Germany? They are the famous, or rather infamous, thinkers and writers whose purities and fantastic theories have deluded the whole nation. To-day those terrible words from the "In Memoriam" seem to stab the mind into a fresh and vivid perception of the meaning of their aspect of the struggle:—

Hold thou the good, define it well.

For fear divine philosophy, Should push beyond her mark and be

Procurest to the lords of hell.

They have pushed divine philosophy beyond her mark towards a complete reversal of all moral values. Their bad thinking and vicious theories have issued in worse deeds. Having abandoned the God of their fathers, they have enthroned the god of brute force, a merely local tribal deity. To them might is right and Christianity the religion of weaklings. The State is worshipped as an end in itself, whereas one might just as well set up a drain pipe and worship that as an end in itself. Of course all the rest follows logically from these simple premises, and has been worked out with true Prussian thoroughness:—Contempt for the plighted word (except as a mere move in the game); the talk of culture; shining armor; and all the other childish nonsense. May God deliver us from this fatal lust of the head by which these false prophets have been urged on to mix the deadly poison which has now filtered through to all classes of the community.

The next charge is this:—The priests bear rule at their hands. There also we find a real and striking parallel, though not necessarily exact in every particular. For some decades in Germany there has been an unholy alliance between the Government and the clergy, as well as with the philosophers or prophets. The war lords have been eager to work out the ideals of the false prophets in a purely military way, and the clergy and ministers, in their preaching and teaching, have been called upon to provide the necessary religious sanction. How melancholy it is to think of so many of the clergy and theologians; from the venerable Von Harmsche downwards, being subjugated, though unconsciously perhaps, to this gramophone press method. Let us then, ministers and people alike, take warning from this also. May we ever seek to hold the faith in its purity, without contamination from the topsy-turvy thinking of clever men who have outgrown the ancient faith, and are always trying to jump out of their own skins! Our modern prophets like Wells, Shaw, Lodge, and others may be helpful and stimulating no doubt, but there is no need for clergy or people to be too anxious to snap up the crumbs of patronage that fall from their intellectual tables.

The introduction tells us:—"A wonderful and horrible thing is come to pass in the land." Does anyone doubt the truth of this as applied to the land of our enemy? Surely there can be no question as to the wonder of it and the horror of it. Our hearts are sick within us as we try to think of this thing that Germany has brought upon herself and upon the world. It is like a nightmare breaking in upon our peaceful slumbers. A great novelist somewhere uses the illustration of a magnificent organ in a beautiful old cathedral being played upon at

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is exactly eighty years since the first vessel succeeded in crossing the Atlantic by steam power alone, and the honour belongs to the steamer *Sirius*. This vessel was the property of the old St. George's Steam Packet Co., but was chartered by the British and American Steam Navigation Co. to make two or three voyages to America pending the completion of their great steamships *British Queen* and *President*. The *Sirius* steamed from Cork Harbour on the morning of the 4th of April, 1838, her departure being announced to the crowd of people waiting to witness the event by a signal gun. The following day she was spoken by the *Watt*, of Liverpool, in lat. 51 long. 12, and the man who saw her was so alarmed that he neglected his duty, running to the captain with news that they must "be very near land, because a steamer was approaching." Five days later the *Sirius* was seen by Baltimore, to whom she signalled that they had encountered very rough weather, and had made only 110 miles a day. She was then 1,629 miles from New York, and it seemed very doubtful whether she would ever reach there. From that time nothing was heard of her until the 18th May, when she arrived in Falmouth.

Not one of our present-day Cabinet Ministers is known by a popular nickname. It was different with our older politicians, however. George Grenville, the brother-in-law of Pitt the elder, was often known as the "Gentle Shepherd," while Lord Chancellor Copley was saddled with the sobriquet "Will Bignam," in allusion to an old scandal. Pitt himself was variously known as the "Terrible Cornet of Horse" or the "Angry Boy." Sir Watkin and Charles Wynn were called "Babble and Squeak," and Sir Watkin, from his exceptional knowledge of Parliamentary rules, was often referred to as "Small-Journal Wynn." Palmerston was known as "Cupid." Lord John Russell as "Lycargus," Burke as the "Dinner Bell," Macaulay as a "Dictionary in Breeches," and O'Connell as the "Big Beggar." William Oxbett was easily first in the art of bestowing nicknames. He called Robinson "Prosperity" and Canning "Zulus," and Lord Liverpool was dubbed by him the "Pink-nosed." Perhaps yet some great wit will arise and find the appropriate nicknames for our present politicians, some of whom are certainly continually asking for them!

A whale rushed ashore recently at Hawdsay has been converted into glycerine to furnish shells with which to blast the Germans. From this we may infer, says the *Daily Chronicle*, that the Crown waived its right in the matter, for, by ancient law, stranded whale is treasure trove, the head going to the King, the tail to the Queen. Probably when cetinoline came into fashion the method of division was altered, for then whalebone, situated in the mouth, rose in value from £150 to £840 a ton. During last century Charing Cross saw a whale of the "right" sort, which measured 95 feet and weighed 240 tons. The men who dealt with its flesh must have earned all they got, for post-mortems on these cetaceans is a big business. A scientist sent his assistant down to the Isle of Dogs to examine one, and the enthusiast entered the creature's mouth to investigate its throat. The tongue was soft and spongy, and, as he tried to walk across it, he sank, head high, in the mass, and was saved only in the nick of time by men who hauled him out with boat-hooks.

From a little girl's Essay on Men:—"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear. They don't go to church like women do. Both men and women sprang from monkeys, but women sprang farther."

First Eastern Greek Legation.
The first Legation that the Greek Government has ever established in the East is reported, the country being Japan. On 20th May, King Alexander signed a royal decree establishing a Legation in the city of Tokyo.

(Continued on page 5.)

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

(Continued from page 4.)

The last charge, the saddest of all, is this:—"My people love to have it so." We can imagine God as in Jeremiah's day saying this of the German nation as a whole. To-morrow there may be a terrible awakening, but for to-day at any rate they are fast asleep, dreaming a beautiful dream. They are in love with it, and they do not want to wake up. We know they are being terribly deceived; they imagine themselves riding on in triumph to the goal of pan-Germanism and world power, but in reality they are in grave danger of being ridden to death by the twin spectres of militarism and unbelief. How can we make an exception of the common people, when we see plainly that the Kaiser, the military party and the people being all bound together must stand or fall together? Anyone with personal experience of Germany just before the war broke out knows that the spirit of militarism was writ large over the land and the people. Their whole life was permeated with it, and for most of them the swagging Prussian officer seemed to be the ideal of manhood. Many people love to have it so.

In conclusion, there is the sad refrain:—"What will you do in the end thereof? What will Germany do? Whether in this madness leading her? For apostate Israel the prophet saw that punishment was inevitable. So must it be with our enemy. Before anything else, there must be complete military defeat. Mankind must see that the arm of flesh is not enough; the Lord God Jehovah must be vindicated. For that unhappy land must not pray that when true penitence has come she may perchance be saved by a remnant? And England what will she do in the end thereof? May God grant that our beloved land and empire may come out of this furnace of affliction purified and enabled. And last of all, what will ye do? You and I and our children, upon whom the future of the world will depend, when once this nightmare has gone. We hear so much to-day of reconstruction. Shall we not begin with the reconstruction, else our thinking and planning will be in vain? For us it remains to build a new and fair edifice upon the ruins of the old. I often think of that building as being something like a pyramid. The base must be personal righteousness, the Christian character, that comes alone from walking humbly with God. The sides of that pyramid may be almost anything else you like, social, educational, and political reforms, and what not, but ever there must be the one foundation, true Christian character.

Let us then strive and pray that men may see clearly the simple and ultimate issue involved in the world struggle to-day:—"Christ or chaos." That is the issue, and there cannot be any other. He and He alone is the solution of all life's mystery and the goal of all human endeavour.

The Sikh Temple.

The local Sikhs held their special meeting to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the world-war, at the Sikh Temple. The service commenced at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 4th inst. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Mahan Singh, Mohinder Singh and Bisben Singh on loyalty to the Empire and they impressed upon the congregation the causes that compelled the British Government to participate in the war against the Central Powers, especially Germany, and the deeds wrought by the small army of Belgians in resisting the advance of overwhelming numbers of the German Army. The speakers also emphasised the sacrifices that each and every part of the Empire had made and is making, especially those made by the flower of the Sikh Army in France at the beginning of the war and in the Gallipoli campaign, where almost the whole of the 14th Sikhs were wiped out in preserving the lines of communication; the work now being done by the Sikh Army in Mesopotamia; and many incidents of bravery in the field. It was pointed out that the Sikhs in these crises, upholding their traditional gallantry, had proved

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

"MADE IN GERMANY."

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I should be very much obliged if you would publish the following for the benefit of the British community in Canton.

I attended Divine Service in the Church of England Church on Shamshin in response to H. M. the King's request to all British subjects.

The Service was to be an Intercession Service on the entry of Great Britain into the fourth year of the war. There were in the congregation naval men, also civilians, who had done their bit, and a fair community of British subjects.

The sermon touched on the anniversary of the war, and a collection was taken in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund. There were slips of paper for this purpose, but to crown all the prayers etc. made in the cause of Great Britain and her Allies, I was astonished to find in front of me a pencil, to use to subscribe to this fund, on which was printed "Made in Narnberg, Germany." Surely there is a mistake somewhere, and I should fancy that on such an occasion as this, the least that could have been done would be to supply British-made goods to use.

I am enclosing the pencil for verification of my statement and can call witnesses if necessary.

Yours etc.
BRITISHER.

Canton, Aug. 5, 1918.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES
USED BABY'S OWN
TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nis, St. Brieux, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, always do good—they cannot possibly do harm—being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 80 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

an important factor in the Indian Army and that they had won no less than one third of the total Army decorations hitherto awarded to the Indian Army, for which the local Sikhs were justifiably proud. It was further pointed out that it behoved those who had not had the opportunity of undertaking military service to show sympathy by offering a helping hand, according to their limited means, to their wounded brethren.

Although the local Sikh community, small in number, is not from a financial point of view, well off and, owing to heavy rains, the congregation was not large, a sum of \$293.50, including a cheque of \$100 very kindly contributed by His Excellency the Governor and \$20 by the Hon. acting C S P. (Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse), was raised for the Sikh wounded soldiers from among those present, a complete list of the subscribers to which will be published in the local papers in due course. The list is being left open, as much more is expected from the remaining Sikhs and any contribution towards this deserving fund from the interested public which may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Sikh Temple, will be gratefully acknowledged.

At the close of the meeting a solemn prayer was offered to Almighty God to grant success to the Allied arms, so that peace may soon prevail in the disturbed world.

Jewish Service.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the war, a Special Service was held at the Jewish Synagogue on Sunday, the 4th inst., and a collection was made resulting in the sum of \$550 being sent to the Hon. Secretary of War Charities.

"HOLD FAST!"

Mr. Lloyd George's Message.

The following message from Mr. Lloyd George has been received by H. E. the Governor, by whose request we publish it:—

"The message which I send to the people of the British Empire on the fourth anniversary of their entry into the war is 'Hold fast!' We are in this war for no selfish ends. We are in it to recover freedom for the nations which have been brutally attacked and despoiled and to prove that no people, however powerful, can surrender itself to the lawless ambitions of Militarism without meeting retribution, swift, certain, and disastrous, at the hands of the free nations of the world. To stop short of victory for this cause would be to compromise the future of mankind. I say 'Hold fast' because our prospects of victory have never been so bright as they are to-day. Six months ago the rulers of Germany deliberately rejected the just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies. Throwing aside the last mask of moderation they partitioned Russia and enslaved Roumania and attempted to seize supreme power by overwhelming the Allies in a final desperate attack. Thanks to the invincible bravery of all the Allied armies it is now evident to all that this dream of universal conquest, for the sake of which they wantonly prolonged the war, can never be fulfilled. But the battle is not yet won. The great autocracy of Prussia will still endeavour by violence and guile to avoid defeat and so give Militarism a new lease of life. We cannot seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children. Having set our hands to the task we must see it through till a just and lasting settlement is achieved. In no other way can we ensure a world set free from war. Hold Fast!—D. Lloyd George, August 4th, 1918.

ALCOHOL IN CHINA.

Is its Consumption Decreasing?

In the American Consular Reports, Consul General Geo. Anderson, Hongkong, writes:—"Despite the fact that Chinese trade figures for 1915 and 1916 do not support the statement, most authorities on the subject agree that there has been a large decrease in the consumption of various foreign alcoholic beverages in China in the past two years or so, and that the decline is becoming more and more marked as the war proceeds. The situation is more manifest, in some respects, in the great reduction in the amount of wine and spirits consumed at more or less public functions. It is the custom in these war times to serve less wine and spirits than formerly, and it also is quite plain that even where the usual beverages are served freely less is consumed. There are many reasons advanced for this change, most of them having to do with the war. The cost of all such beverages has greatly appreciated. High costs have been due not only to high prices in producing centres, and to high freight on all such cargo, but also to export restrictions because of the war, the shortage of freight space at practically any price, and to the greater cost of bottling and handling the goods. In Hongkong the increase in liquor duties has also materially advanced the price of alcoholic products locally. There has been some effort on the part of importers to secure goods elsewhere than formerly—particularly in the United States instead of Europe—but in a general way the trade has declined, as the demand and supply have declined.

Lady as Town Clerk.

At a recent meeting the duties of town clerk of Gao Urban District Council were discharged by a lady in the absence, through illness, of the chief official. The whole of the male members of the Town Clerk's department have been released for military service.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

SHANGHAI SHARE
MARKET.

Talk of "Shorts" in Cotton Shares.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, 27th July, state:—

Most of the business done during the past week was for September and December delivery, and this mainly in the Cottons market where there is much talk of many shorts. A small resaction took place in Docks to 137½ and a subsequent recovery to 140. Investment shares have their values well maintained.

To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/9; the Dollar rate being 71.9375.

Debentures.—There is no change in this market calling for remark.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai: No official transactions were recorded, \$570 being offered without inducing business.

Marine Insurance.—Far Eastern came in for most attention, several lines being marketed at 28 and 27, at which latter price there are sellers. Yangtzes are wanted at \$197½ and Unions at \$765. North Chinas were disposed of at 127½.

Shipping.—Shanghai Tugs: An interim dividend of 7% on the "Ordinary" and 3% on the "Preference" has been declared payable on 7th proximo.

Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai: As mentioned above have somewhat recovered from their recent small set-back. The meeting was held yesterday, the Chairman stating, inter alia, that an option had been given on certain unused property belonging to the Company. New Engineering: Somewhat quieter, a few sales at 22½ closing with buyers at 22½.

Cotton Mills.—No useful purpose is any longer served by an enquiry into the earnings and prospects of these, since we have now got to the stage where shares tower above their value because Tom, Dick, or Harry is, or at least is reported to be, so many thousands short. Properly insisted on, such statements afford an inexpensive method of booming prices, and provide an opportunity of going short forward at high rates.

Industrials.—Laogkats have improved to 16½ and Sumatras show a rise to 67½.

Rubbers.—Would-be buyers have slightly improved on their offers from last week but holders are shy and reluctant to sell.

TO-DAYS
ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—APARTMENT wanted by single, man. Private family preferred. Apply Box 1417 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on FRIDAY August 9th at 5.30 P.M.

Business.

Consideration of arrangements for "OUR DAY 1918." THURSDAY October 24th.



DON'T BE OUT-OF-DATE
BUT ADVERTISE IN
THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST BRANDY.

Retail or wholesale
per bottles or case.



SOLE AGENTS:—
THORESEN & CO.

Phone 450.

Liquor Department.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 8th August, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 12th August, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 15th August, 1918, at 10 A.M.

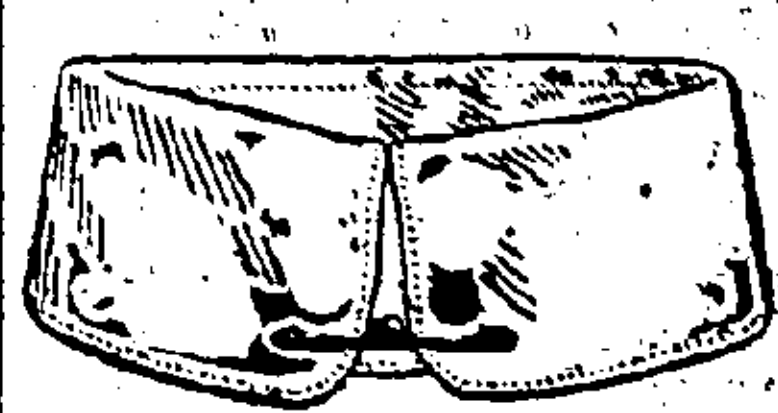
No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 22nd August, 1918.

T. DATGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1918.

Summit SOFT
COLLARS

The Soft Collar is the vogue and Summit 49 is the one generally selected by discerning men for business wear. It needs no starch but yet conveys that distinction in dress always associated with Summit Collars.



SHAPE 49.

Stocked in 13, 14 & 2 inches deep.

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

OUR
Annual Cash

SALE

Commences on TUESDAY, next.

August 6th, for five days only

LACE & VOILE DRESSES & BLOUSES, 25% DISCOUNT.
SEMI TRIMMED STRAW HATS AT 150 EACH.
A FEW SILK COATS AT LESS THAN COST TO CLEAR.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN OUR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.

ODD RANCES IN LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES
AT CLEARANCE PRICES.

COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

WEAR

TWICE

INCLUDE:—
CLARA BUTT, BARRIENTOS,
ELSA STEFANIA, LAZARO, VALLI E.
PACHMANN, CASALS, TSAYE, GODOFF, HENRY J. WOOD,
THOMAS BEECHAM, GERVASE ELWIS, KENNEDY RUMFORD,
HUBERT EISEL, FRANK MULLINGS, GERALD O'BRIEN, W. H.
SQUIRE, ALBERT SAMMONS, W. MURDOCH,
LONDON STRING QUARTETTE,
ETC.

AS

LONG.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S LONDON
BITTERS

AN EXCELLENT PICK-ME-UP

A Wineglassful when you are run down picks you up and creates fresh energy. A Fine Tonic containing excellent Medicinal Properties.

Price per doz.	Quarts.	\$12.00
do.	" Pts.	6.00
do.	Bottle Qt.	1.10
do.	do. Pts.	.60

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC TO SERVICE

CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Key West	24th Aug.	Key West	11th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Monteagle	

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also insurance of cargo and descriptive literature, apply to:-

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, FLEMING DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to:-

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First-Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:-

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	[SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.]
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	[WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.]
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	[SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.]
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	[SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.]
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELACROIX, YACAP, TOW, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELPHI, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

MELBOURNE

NEW YORK

BOMBAY

CALCUTTA

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

* Omitting Shanghai and Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Katsushima Maru," and "Kikori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

* Suwa Maru	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru	WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TERO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	22nd Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	13,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

August 13th. August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	6th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	8th Aug. at 3 p.m.
WWEI, C'FOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	8th Aug. at 3 p.m.
NEUCHWANG	Paoting	9th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 2, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Yse'dyk	Java	in port	9th Aug.	N'saki, Daley
Tijlajap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. [15]

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	FRI., 9th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	THUR., 15th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 7th Aug. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 9th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri., 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with "Kwaisang" and "Yitun" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when independent offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having superior accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

DIENSTEIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wankwei and Ongho.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLER'S CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Advances on Security of
Vessels.

Financing on the security of vessels, as recently inaugurated by the Hypothec Bank, has met with a warm reception. Ship-owners at Osaka, Hakodate, etc., are applying for loans. Judging from the prevailing indications, before many months are past, the advances will run up to 30, 40,000,000.

Fire on Board S.S.
Benten Maru.

Fire broke out on board the N. Y. K. steamer Benton Maru early on the morning of the 13th ult. She came back from America to Kobe on the 9th and was scheduled to be placed on the N. Y. K. Bombay line, as reported previously, leaving Kobe on the 10th. The fire originated in Hold No. 1, but was completely put out within two hours. No serious damage is thought to have been done either to her hull or cargoes.

Oriental Freighters to go Much
Higher.

Existing conditions in the trans-Pacific routes indicate a sharp advance in Oriental freight rates before long, according to traffic experts, charter prices having soared to an unprecedented figure, says the "Seattle Times" of 18th June. The charter prices have been soaring since early in the European war but the upward movement received a decided impetus recently when the Tokyo government commandeered a number of Japanese freighters. The freighters were commandeered as a result of the agreement signed by the American and Japanese Governments under which Japan delivered a number of vessels to Uncle Sam's shipping board in exchange for steel ship-building materials. The Tokyo Government took the carriers from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and other powerful Japanese lines. To replace the tonnage taken from them, the lines then began chartering aggressively, according to advices from the Orient, picking up any Japanese tramp freighters that were available. Two charters closed in recent weeks by Japanese companies shed a new light on the scarcity of tonnage for the trans-Pacific and other routes. One charter was signed at the rate of ¥40 a deadweight ton. This is the equivalent of 80 shillings or \$20 a ton. Another charter for nine months for points east of Calcutta was signed at the rate of ¥45 a deadweight ton, or 91 shillings, 6 pence or \$22.75. News of these charters has just been received in Seattle and is causing considerable stir in foreign trade circles here. As compared to the new high marks of \$20 and \$22.75, Japanese freighters at one time before the European war brought only 3 shillings a deadweight ton, or less than \$1. That was the 1st west charter rates known in many years in the trans-Pacific routes. Since then, as shown by the latest rates, charter prices have jumped more than twenty-fold. For a time after the outbreak of the European war, Japanese vessels could be chartered at \$2.50 and \$3 a deadweight ton. Then the prices jumped to \$4, then to \$5, to \$6, \$9 and so on, sticking at \$10 for quite a while. The charterers of a ship must get enough freight money to pay his charter charge plus a profit. Hence the freight rates must maintain a higher level than the charter rates. Before the European war, west-bound freight rates in the trans-Pacific averaged \$4 and \$5 a ton, while the eastbound freight charges averaged \$5 to \$8. Now the freight rates run \$25 a ton westbound, while they approximate \$35 eastbound. These are general averages. The advance in the charter rates for Japanese bottoms has raised a new problem for the American shipping houses now seeking for carriers. No American company can close a charter on an American or foreign ship without the approval of the charter committee of the United States Shipping Board. The committee has fixed 41 shillings, 6 pence, or approximately \$10.40 as the maximum rate it will allow an American house to pay. As the charter market price for Japanese freighters is now \$20 a ton, or higher, the situation prohibits them from obtaining Japanese bottoms. They can offer only slightly more than half the amount that Japanese companies are willing to pay for the ships. This situation is one of the war time problems that will be solved in the course of events. It gives a new meaning, say the experts, to the cry of "ships and more ships" sounded repeatedly by the Shipping Board officers.

1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Impressive Service at St. Margaret's.

London, Aug. 4.

The fourth anniversary of the declaration of war was marked by services of intercession in the churches throughout the kingdom, the chief thereof being the most impressive and inspiring service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, attended by their Majesties, Queen Alexandra, Princesses Mary and Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, members of Parliament and representatives of all parts of the Empire.

The Prime Minister, in an inspiring sermon, said: "Looking back to August 1914, the unquenchable words wherewith our leaders heartened our enthusiasm still ring true. We abate no jot of their earnestness. We challenge no syllable of their clear, lofty call." He added that four years of war had taught us much. Those in closest touch with the realities must become impossible. The Archbishop fervently hoped that a League of Nations would set themselves the task of ending war for ever and ever.

Their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace in an open carriage, and were loudly cheered by an immense crowd outside the Church. Lords and Commons, preceded by Maes and headed by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker respectively, went in procession from Westminster Palace to St. Margaret's. Their Majesties, the Lords and Imperial War Conference delegates were at the north side of the nave and the Commons on the south side. The Princesses were seated in the north aisle and wives of Commons in the south aisle.

Hope and Confidence.

London, Aug. 4.

The newspapers speak of the great opening of the fifth year of the war in tones of hope and confidence reflecting the unspoken determination of the British people as evidenced by the authoritative and popular pronouncements in connection with tomorrow's Remembrance Day celebrations. Articles recall evidence of German oppression which enabled the Allied peoples to resist, as not even the violation of Belgium did, how the Germans had trampled on every spark of liberty of the subject and nations and they declare that peace talk will now find no ears—especially as the rude shaking of the enemy military pretensions have just received on the west front is but a foretaste of what is to come.

Messages from Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Massey, and General Buller are published on the occasion of Remembrance Day urging the necessity of prosecuting the war unflinchingly till victory is achieved.

Contrast.

London, Aug. 4.

The attitude of the belligerent populations as reflected in the press at the opening of the fifth year of war provides a remarkable contrast. Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam states that Count Reventlow writes to the "Deutsche Tageszeitung": "The beginning of the fifth year of war is marked in the majority of German newspapers by an attitude of deepest resignation and melancholy, even protest. The fearful defeatism which in these days runs through the German life is absolutely pernicious."

Reuters' correspondent at Paris says: The French press comments on the War Anniversary are characterized by a tone of exultation at the great victory which has again forced the enemy to retreat. The papers describe the clever manoeuvring whereby the hinge of the enemy's right wing, namely Soissons, was broken, and unstintingly praise the part played therein by picked British troops sent to reinforce the armies of Generals Bertinot and Mangin.

Sir Douglas Haig's message.

London, Aug. 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig issues an order to the troops as follows: The conclusion of the fourth year of war, marks the passing of a period of crisis. We now look with added confidence to the future. Russia's revolution set a large hostile force on the eastern front, which have been transferred to the west. It was necessary to maintain to us the great numbers thus created to gain a decisive victory before the arrival of the American troops should give the Allies superiority. The enemy made an effort to obtain a decision on the western front and failed. The steady stream of Americans arriving have already restored the balance. The enemy's first and most powerful blow fell on the British, his superiority in men was three to one. Although pressed back in parts the British line remained unbroken. After many days' heroic fighting, the glory of which will live for all time, the enemy was held. At the end of four years of war the magnificent fighting qualities and spirit of our troops remain of the highest order. I thank them for their devoted bravery and resolution. I know they will show like steadfastness and courage in whatever task they are called to perform.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

London, Aug. 3.

Sir Louis Dane, a former Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, in a letter to the "Times" supporting the Hon. E. S. Montagu and Lord Seale, regarding the importance of industrial development in India, emphasises what is being done in the Punjab towards the utilisation of the power of the great rivers. He says the difficulty has been to find a market for such power owing to the absence of great industries, but much can be achieved by capitalism if they treat it sympathetically and pioneers are allowed traffic such as they get elsewhere and are not throttled down by the financial authorities. Something also might be done to reduce the wearisome delays caused by the various authorities and Governments, who must be convinced before any concessions can be obtained. The Provincial Governments may be able to do something if they have a freer hand and more funds. Sir Louis suggests that India should be allowed to fully benefit from the trade balance in her favour and the rise in the value of silver. He points out that India's gain of £2,000,000 yearly in home charges owing to the rise of the rupee is a source from which ample funds could be raised after the war for the development of great industries in India. If such a development is a result of Mr. Montagu's policy he will have done great things for India.

A SHIPBUILDING RECORD.

Washington, Aug. 4.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, announces that the launching records will be broken tomorrow when the twelve thousand ton cargo vessel Invincible will be launched at Alameda, California, twenty-four days after the laying of her keel.

SUCCESSSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 4.

An Italian official message states: We captured a peak on Dolomito where the enemy has been maintaining himself at heavy cost since June 15. We overcame large parties hidden in caves and prisoners 178. A large quantity of war material was also taken. The French by a successful coup-de-main penetrated far into the lines eastward of Asiago taking 125 prisoners and a gun. The British westward of Asiago entered Giazza, inflicting losses and taking prisoners.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CUBAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

Havana, Aug. 4.

The House approved of the Senate amendment to the Obligatory Service Bill empowering the President of Cuba to send to France all the troops he deems expedient.

AMERICA'S MILLION.

Washington, Aug. 4.

General March has informed the Senate Military Committee that over 800,000 American troops were shipped in July and the total to the end of July was 1,300,000. General Pershing now directly commands one million.

GERMAN NAVAL CHANGES.

Copenhagen, Aug. 3.

A Berlin semi-official states that Holtzendorff, Chief of Staff at the Admiralty, has resigned for reasons of health and von Scheer, commanding the High Seas Fleet, succeeds.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 3.

Silver is unchanged.

A COAL COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

An Interesting Case.

The statutory meeting of the creditors interested under the failure of the International Anthracite and Steam Coal Association, Ltd., of Exchange-buildings, Swansea, was held recently at the offices of the Board of Trade, Carey-street, W.C., before the official receiver.

The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities amounting to £21,740 13s 5d, of which £1,951 14s 10d was due to unsecured creditors. To partly secured creditors £17,252 5s, and "other liabilities" amounted to £450, making the total liabilities expected to rank against the estate for dividend amount to £18,335 4s 2d. The assets were returned at £4,499 13s 8d, from which £1,088 10s have to be deducted for the claims of preferential creditors payable in full, leaving the net assets at £3,404 3s 8d, and disclosing a deficiency of £12,932. With regard to contributories, the paid-up capital of the company is £10,000 to which has to be added the above deficiency of £12,932, making the total deficiency amount to £22,932.

The official receiver's report upon the case was to the following effect:—The winding-up order was made on the 31st July, 1917, upon the petition of the Board of Trade presented to the court on 19th July, 1917. The business of the company had, on the 25th July, 1916, been ordered to be wound-up by the Board of Trade, under section 1 of the Trading With the Enemy Act (1916), and under which a controller (the late Mr. F. G. Clowker, succeeded by Mr. S. G. Owen, both of Swansea) was appointed by the Board of Trade. The statement of affairs, which is made up to 25th July, 1916, the date of the appointment of the controller, was submitted on 3rd April, 1918, by James Galbraith and Wm. Davies, managing directors of the company. The company was registered as International Anthracite Association, Ltd., on 19th November, 1903, with a nominal capital of £20,000, in shares of £1 each, and was formed to carry on all or any of the trades or businesses of colliery proprietors, agents &c. In January, 1908, the name of the company was changed to its present title, and in July, 1908, the company was converted into a private company. There have been changes on the directorate since the formation of the company. The directors in office at the date of the winding-up order were:—James Galbraith, William Davies, and James Stevenson, a naturalised German. All the directors were qualified by holding 100 or more shares of the company. The company originally had registered offices, and carried on business at 5, Gloucester-place, Swansea; removed on 18th January, 1904, to Cambrian Chambers, Swansea; on 30th July, 1910, to Atlantic-buildings, Gloucester-place, Swansea; and on December, 31st, 1914, to Exchange-buildings, Swansea. The company also carried on business at Glasgow. Of the nominal capital of £20,000 there has been issued £10,000 for cash; £9,100 of issued capital is held by enemy subjects and \$908 by British subjects. The company carried on a prosperous business prior to the declaration of war, and paid regular dividends. The principal business undertaken by the company was to act as agent for two German companies in connection with the exportation of anthracite and coal to the Continent. The company were also importers of pitwood into this country and France. At the date of the winding-up order the controllers had realised the whole of the assets of the company that were realisable in the United Kingdom, with the exception of book debts, amounting to £119, and after discharging the expenses incidental to the controller-ship there remained £4,275 19s 5d, which sum has been brought to credit in the winding-up. In addition to the assets realised in this country there are debts due by enemy subjects, amounting approximately to £29,000, the realisation of which cannot be proceeded with until after the termination of the war. In respect of these debts the company received and discounted with its bankers acceptances for £15,750 1s, which are unpaid. The £1,951 14s 10d due to unsecured creditors, mentioned in the statement of affairs, is for coals, pitwood, and other goods supplied and for services rendered. The £17,252 5s due to a partly secured creditor is the company's bankers in respect of acceptances not met, £15,750 1s, and interest and charges £1,502 4s. The security held—£3,318 15s 8d—consists of balances on current and deposit accounts either in the name of the company or of a trustee on its behalf. £1,438 15s 9d in respect of "other liabilities," of which £450 only is expected to rank, are:—Annuity of £200 per annum from 30th June, 1916, to 31st December, 1918, granted by the company in connection with the purchase of a business, £450; cargo of coal sent to Germany under a joint account arrangement, in which the company was only nominally interested. The amount, it is stated, will be due to be paid only if payment is received from the consignee at Hamburg, £1,002 18s 3d; less contra account £14 2s 6d—£888 15s 9d. Of the £1,088 10s due to preferential creditors, £88 10s is stated to have been paid by the Controller. The balance of £1,000 is the estimated amount due to the Inland Revenue for income tax on profits stated to have been earned by the company. The assessment is based and is contingent upon the debts due by enemy debtors being recovered in full. By arrangement with the Inland Revenue the adjustment of the claim is postponed until after the conclusion of the war, a sufficient reserve being retained from the funds in hand to provide in full for whatever sum, if any, may be found to be eventually due. With regard to "doubtful book debts," £30,019 2s 6d, and "bills of exchange," £1,150 19s 5d, the directors, in submitting the statement, state that it is impossible for them to say what these assets will produce.

The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver as liquidator.

WARSHIPS AT SEA.

Visit to the United States Floating Chantier.

In a Paris contemporary appears an interesting account entitled "Un bateau unique. Le navire Amiral Prométhée," which is "the ship mother," the floating repairing shop of the United States Fleet in France. During his despatch from "A French port," the special correspondent writes:—

There is in the United States Fleet, which is now in French waters, an extraordinary vessel. It is certain that among all the ships of the world the vessel is unique, and the services which she renders are so important that already the English Admiralty is engaged in transforming one of its vessels into an auxiliary of a similar kind. French naval experts are making a close study of the ship, and shortly, without doubt, the French Navy will possess a similar boat, but of a modified type, improved, and perfected, for the United States ship is only a commencement of the rapid transformation of some old boat, which it was necessary to make quickly to respond to the immediate exigencies of the war.

This famous ship is the vessel Amiral Prométhée, Admiral Wilson authorises the publication of her name, inasmuch as the Prométhée has nothing in common with any other ship which has ever hoisted a squadron flag. Her anchor is never raised. She remains always in the same port and at the same place, and the sailors look upon her with more regard than on any other ship in the fleet. The Prométhée is the repairing ship, the floating workshop, "the mother ship," as the U.S. sailors call her, of all the United States Fleet in French waters. In truth, she is not a boat of great beauty, and in her movements there is nothing elegant. At anchor in the roadstead she has the appearance of an old plump, surrounded by her chicks, which are torpedo-boats, mine-sweepers, and submarine destroyers. They come from all the waters. Immediately they have been snared and sustained some slight damage they flock around the Prométhée and implore her aid.

At the beginning of the war the Prométhée had only a little family of six vessels to care for. But a few months later she found that she had to look after some fifty ships of the United States or Allied Navies, and when she gained her present tranquil base the officers of her escort breathed a sigh of relief. In the Prométhée is but lightly armed, and could only defend herself feebly against her enemies, and her loss would be measureless to the United States Navy operating within a radius of her port. The "mother ship" has cared for a great number of ships; but the actual figures cannot be stated.

Proceeding, the correspondent says:—I boarded the Prométhée, and asked the captain what his ship was capable of doing. "Everything," replied the captain, "absolutely everything, beginning with the great pieces for the machinery, and the palates of the screw, and ending with lenses for long distance, and the blacking for the Admiral's shoes." And in saying this the captain was not jesting.

At the moment there were about a dozen ships surrounding the Prométhée. One of them had been in collision during a fog, and her side had been badly damaged. The Prométhée immediately was ready to supply new plates, and in a few days the torpedo-boat will retake her duties. The captain of another torpedo-boat came to the Prométhée complaining that something detracted the course of his torpedo. Those engines of death were at once taken on board the Prométhée and placed in a special workshop, and the slight rectification that was necessary was performed. A yacht belonging to a squadron of destroyers arrived at the Prométhée with her boilers badly out of repair. They were taken out, and lowered into the hold and the necessary repair was effected at the forge which is there situated.

EFFICIENCY OF FACTORIES.

Some Rules Necessary to Observe.

One of our constant and pressing problems is that of maintaining and increasing the productive efficiency of our factories. The more efficient a plant, the greater the volume and the cheaper the cost of production; and consequent upon these conditions the stronger the possibility of securing a satisfactory hold upon competitive and keenly-out markets. We are therefore dominated by ambitions to achieve repetition method; to apply jig, tool and fixture to the possible limit; to perfect shop routine and attain a grand marshalling of component parts of simultaneous completion; to eliminate trials to cut waste, to speed up. We live in an atmosphere of feeds, speeds, and cutting compounds; we regard system and organisation method as essentials. The war has taught us many lessons in the science of production, and as a result, mechanical efficiency is no longer a scientific speculation, but has become a definite and ruling motif.

If our problem ended with the control of mechanical agencies we should have some ground for feeling that quite satisfactory progress was being made towards a solution, but unfortunately the mechanical is largely dependent for result upon the human, and it is not untrue to say that from this point of view our study has been superficial, our attitude prejudiced by mistaken conceptions of the direction in which lay our personal interests, and our efficiency as producers seriously limited through our inability to understand and control a vital factor in the manufacturing equation. We are in a condition of industrial ill-health, and shall so remain as long as the workers who constitute the channel through which flows our volume of output, restrict their production to an extent greatly below that of which they are easily capable. "Limitation of output" is not a stock phrase for a passing symptom; it describes an almost universal disease that is destroying our economic vitality.

Self-interest is a governing passion with workmen as with employers, and the surest way in which to encourage a man's best exertion is definitely to associate his earnings with the amount of work he performs. There are few present day workers who have a loyalty to their employers sufficient to cause these to take a real and personal interest in the prosperity of their factory. They are paid for the time they serve, and not unreasonably their main anxiety is with regard to the passage of time. But pay them according to the amount of work they produce, and the volume of output at once becomes a matter of personal concern.—"Engineering."

A mine-sweeper had her bridge carried away in a storm. This was replaced by the carpenters on the Prométhée in twenty-four hours. One of the new torpedo-boats, the haughty patrol vessels, had her sighting apparatus seriously damaged. The delicate apparatus was handed over to the opticians of the Prométhée, and set right while the fine destroyer stood by disabled and humbled.

In fine the Prométhée is verily a floating chantier of naval construction. She is in a position of doing everything except construct a new ship, but she makes a new vessel of one old and damaged. It goes without saying that the Prométhée, with her dozens of workshops which cover the deck, with her foundry, and her great cranes capable of hoisting and placing on her deck a small craft entire, does not present a graceful silhouette, but the crew are nevertheless proud of their vessel, and they carry themselves high on holidays, for in one of the workshops on the deck they get up theatrical representations. The little entertainments are frequent, given, and Admiral Wilson, the correspondent informs us, always makes a point of being present.

'A SOLE SURVIVOR.

Nineteen Days on Desert Island.

An exciting story of the wreck of the Oreta and its sequel is told by the sole survivor in despatches from Rockhampton, says a despatch from Sydney.

Captain Brown, of the steamer Timaru, while searching for an island and the adjacent islands for a missing man, discovered D. Mackenzie, the Oreta's cook and steward, who, after the ship struck on a reef and capsized when the captain, his son, and two seamen were drowned in the cabin, escaped on a broken door.

After drifting for about four or five hours Mackenzie was washed ashore on Tyne Island with a quantity of wreckage.

"I lived on the island 19 days," said Mackenzie, "feeding on small oysters, a few onions, and a couple of pumpkins that were washed ashore. I filled all the kerosene tins with fresh water from a small stream, and then I started to construct a raft with which to get over to another island, where I saw some houses."

"It was very tedious work, as I only had stones with which to get nails from the kerosene cases. In ten days from the time I landed I had the raft completed. I then set out for the houses, but the current was going the wrong way, so I had to jump off and swim back to the island."

"I felt myself growing weaker all the time, but I began to make another raft, and had it completed in eight days. I started away again next morning, which was my nineteenth day on the island, and managed to get to another island, which I found to be Hunter's Island, where I waited until the tide slackened."

"I proceeded again to sea and drifted away with a very strong current through a narrow channel, which I since find was Lolo Montez Passage, and which brought me straight away towards the houses I was trying to get to. I paddled with a four-inch batten until I was exhausted, and I had given up all hopes of ever reaching shore again when I got into another current which landed me on Marble Island. Here I saw an inhabited house, which I made straight for, and where I was well treated."

Captain Brown stated that Mackenzie was still on the island, and was too weak to leave.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Urged to Surrender.

Wong Pui-chung, one of the three commanders in the Northern Army now fighting on the eastern front, who strongly refused Chan King-ming's request asking him to surrender, is now being persuaded in earnest words by Shum Chun-Hsun, who was his superior when the latter was Viceroy in Canton.

Swollen Rivers.

Owing to continual rains the water in the north, east and west rivers has risen many inches.

Miners Taxed.

The wolfram miners in Lok Ching district have jointly made a report to the Government that they are being forced to pay an extra tax of \$3 per picul by the commander of the reinforcements for Hunan and all the mining works have therefore stopped operations.

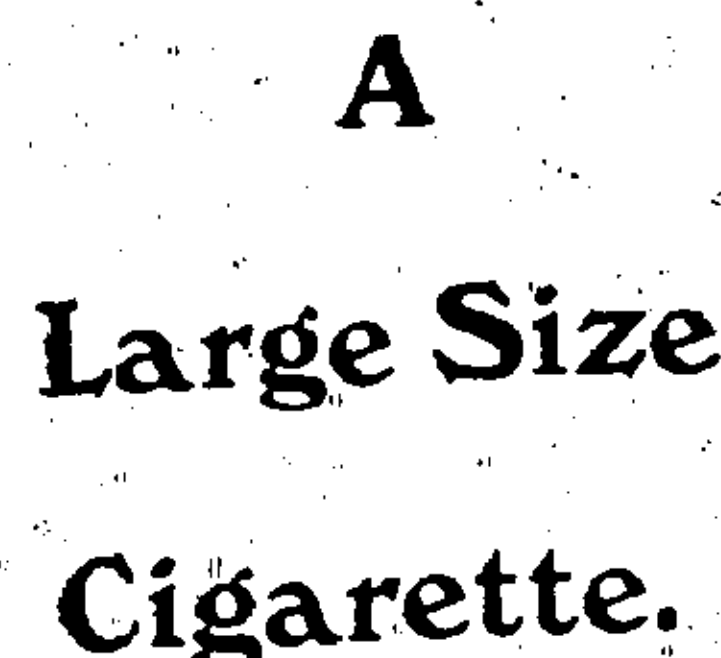
Is Luk Alive?

On account of Shum Chun-Hsun's going to the west without being met by Luk Wing-ting in Wuohow, in Kwei Yuen or Wu Ming, the rumour of Luk's death again prevails. Some even say that Shum has merely gone to Luk's house to worship.

A Record in Riveting.

Mr. J. J. Briggs, a riveter employed at Atlantic Basin Iron Works, in Brooklyn, while working on repair duties of a ship, has established a new world's record for riveting, driving 7,884 rivets in 74 hours. So far, the record was held by a riveter who had to be replaced.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES



**Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.**

Manufactured
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The opinion held is that the members of the Commission knew practically next to nothing about the emigration business, and therefore were unfit to consider any proposals which were brought before them. It is also asserted that amongst those who spoke before the Commission during its sittings in Canada were men who are rabid opponents of all the steamship and railway companies of the Dominion, and whose views would consequently be highly prejudicial to the steamship and railway interests. These men put forward all sorts of ridiculous suggestions

It is obvious that no self-respecting steamship company will endeavor to recruit as emigrants undesirable people, because they are immediately returned by the proposed country of their adoption at the steamship company's expense. We have always had a great deal of trouble in the past with the German and Austrian emigrant lines, and the British lines have had a considerable difficulty in holding their own, and, if this Bill is carried out as at present drawn up, we shall be in a far worse position as regards the foreign lines than ever before."

MASSAGE HALL
4. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
(DUDHILL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
IN DISTRICT.

1 p.m.

100

100

(continued)